

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 9.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 19, 1860

NO. 142.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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The above named documents, copies of any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly intended to whom accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

LYSANDER HORN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, Ky.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—Horn.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, Kentucky,

WILL practice law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair, Jan. 13, 1859—Lindsey.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Office on Short Street between limestone and High Streets. (May 23, 1856—Lindsey.)

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
office on St. Clair Street, next door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice law in the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Madison, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Oct. 28, 1853.

S. D. MORRIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in all the courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confined to him will meet with prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office. Feb. 20, 1857—W. D. W.

J. H. KINKEAD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857—J. H. K.

BENJAMIN MONROE.
JAMES MONROE.

B. & J. MONROE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

If James Monroe still attends to the collection of claims in central Kentucky, he is to be informed of his illness in Frankfort, on behalf of non-resident and others.

(April 9, 1856—J. H. K.)

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BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

His operations on the tooth will be directed by a well-qualified surgeon, and of surgery and Morbile from the only and best guides uniformities. From this he is enabled to operate with full less pain to the patient void of danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Call him without fail.

Frankfort, May 27, 1859.

O. W. CRADDOCK.
CHARLES F. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

WILL practice law in partnership. In all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort and in the Circuit Courts.

(Jan. 5, 1858—O. W. Craddock.)

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April 1, 1858—Griswold.

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OF KENTUCKY,
NEW EDITION.
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This valuable work, prepared with great accuracy and labor, by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Mayville, Ky., contains the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, as originally adopted in 1851-1852, with all the amendments thereto, and general laws of the State, enacted since mid up to the present time; thus embodying the Statutory System now in force in the State, in addition to the very great convenience of having all the Statutory Law condensed into a single work arranged, the text of these volumes is illustrated enriched by full and copious notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, settling the construction of such provisions as may herefore have been of doubtful or uncertain meaning. Those engaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky, will be much labor of research by thus having in a small compass and condensed form, the whole practical working of the Statutory System of the State. In truth, the work will be found of great value to all classes of persons.

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FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

Always at home, every communication will have his personal attention, and will be referred, referred, and referred, and thus his business will be fully informed how to be conducted.

And having determined to have all his briefs and arguments in the Court of Appeals printed, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the lower Courts, he will be fully informed how to be performed.

He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgment of Deeds, and other papers, to be used or recorded in the State, and in the Circuit Courts, and for the use of the Court of Appeals, and for the use of the Court of Appeals, and for the use of the Circuit Courts, and for the use of the County Clerks.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the Paducah Herald.

Douglas and the Presidency.

The friends of Mr. Douglas, all over the Union, are very busy at this time in attempting to manufacture capital for him. By boasting of his strength, by misrepresentations of his popularity, and by bold declarations that he is the only man in the Union who can beat the Black Republicans, they hope to persuade the public that he will be nominated at Charleston; and thus accomplish what they desire, and at the same time prepare the Southern people to acquiesce in that nomination and consent to his support. Indeed, the argument is already pressed upon Southern men, that in a contest between Douglas and Seward, the South will be compelled to support Douglas.

In Kentucky there are not lacking men to press this point upon every man who despises Douglas and his Squatter Sovereignty doctrines; and who are already proclaiming that if Douglas is nominated Kentucky will give him his vote.

With all due respect to the gentlemen who talk in this manner, we beg leave to differ from them, and to differ widely—for we do not believe that Mr. Douglas can carry the vote of Kentucky, in any contingency. And just so sure as the State Rights party of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, with probably North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, shall place a true man in nomination in opposition to Douglas, just so sure will their ticket be organized in Kentucky, and the Douglas ticket defeated by thousands of votes.

What our own course will be in such an event, and the course of the *Herald* if we continue its editor, we do not hesitate to avow. We are a Southern man—State Rights man—and have ever been so. Long years ago we learned from the honored Leaders and Fathers of the Southern Democratic party that Squatter Sovereignty was a heresy but little better than the Congressional Sovereignty taught by the Abolitionists, and our judgment now approves the teaching of our earlier years. These views we cannot and will not surrender—for we believe that upon a correct construction of the Constitution upon these points depends the very safety of the South and of the Union. And upon these points we cannot separate from our brethren of the South nor from what they may deem the true policy of the Southern people. If, therefore, we repudiate the nomination of Douglas, it is nominate—and we believe they will do so—and put in nomination a candidate standing upon a Constitutional Platform, we shall go with them and for their candidate, with our whole heart and soul.

Nor, in such an event, will this course be one of duty only. It will be a labor of love. Whatever man can do, we will do to defeat the Douglas ticket. We shall dedicate to it all our energy; and if God gives us strength for the occasion, we shall not only use every effort to effect that purpose through the columns of our paper, but we shall take the stamp and canvas a large portion of Southern Kentucky. Nor will we stop at this point. If no more appropriate person shall present himself upon that issue, we shall take the stump next year as a candidate for Congress and test the question as to whether the Democracy of the 1st district are true Southern men or squatter sovereignty free soilers.

But while we thus plainly and fairly express our views and point on our position towards Douglas and the South, it gives us pleasure to declare that we do not for a moment believe that Douglas will be nominated. We have never believed, and do not now believe, that he will get a majority, much less two thirds of the Charleston Convention. We do not believe that he can do so in any contingency. The Democratic party in National Convention have never yet made a foolish nomination. They have ever proved themselves wise, prudent, conservative and practical. That they will at Charleston do part from all the rules which have heretofore guided them in their action. That they will be guilty of the folly of nominating a caudillo who has been and still is bitterly denounced by nearly the whole South, is impossible. Nor will they be ignorant of the fact that it is not alone in the South that irreconcileable hostility exists against Douglas. In Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and California a large mass of the Democracy will not vote for him upon any condition; and his defeat in all those States is as certain as next November shall roll around. In Indiana and Pennsylvania, where his friends coalesced with Black Republicans and Know Nothings to defeat the Democratic party, there is a bitterness of feeling against him which can never be reconciled; and it does not tend to allay that bitterness, when they remember that Forney, Cameron and his other leading friends throughout the Union, have gone over to the Black Republican camp, helped to elect Pennington to the speakership, and are now amongst the bitterest enemies of the Democratic party.

It, however, Judge Douglas should be nominated, that the South will bolt. It owes it to itself to do so. It owes it to its honor and principles to do so. If it supports Douglas, it should forever after close its lips upon the subject of its Constitutional rights, and in very shame never again take the white horse upon its tongue.

But whether the South nominates a ticket against him or not, he cannot carry Kentucky. There are ten thousand true hearted Democrats in the State who will not vote for him, and thousands of others who will vote against him. With this defection, he cannot carry the State, and the party will be almost crushed out.

We most fervently hope and pray that such a calamity may not be visited upon the Democracy of Kentucky and of the Union. We hope for better counsels at Charleston, and that the Convention may give to the county such a man as Guthrie, or Hunter, or Davis, or Lane, or Seymour, or Dickinson, or Tonney, or Black, or Hubbard, or some other good and true man North or South, upon whom the party may rally with a hope of success.

ANOTHER ASSASSINATION.—The Murderer Escapes.—Jefferson county has been the scene of another fatal tragedy of a most mysterious character. Lina H. Snapp was assassinated on Monday night, at her mother's house, on the Bardstown turnpike, 13 miles from this city.—The unfortunate man was near the fire, playing with his child, and in conversation with his wife, who was standing close by him, when a gun was fired through the window. Mr. S. received a load of buckshot in his breast and was instantly killed, and the child received two shots in the body, causing serious but not mortal wounds—Mrs. Snapp was not hurt.

The cowardly assassin made his escape undetected. The murdered man has been embroiled in various difficulties in years past, partly arising from his domestic quarrele, and his reckless conduct. He rode on a race a short distance, with the aid of a score of men, who ended their exploit by ducking him in a horse pond. Subsequently he was threatened with a tort of tar and feathers, but we believe the threat was not executed. The Coroner held an inquest, which is as follows:—*Lou. Cour.*

Inquest No. 150.—Held at the residence of the Widow Snapp, 14 miles above the city, on the Bardstown turnpike, over the body of her son, L. H. Snapp, aged 12 years, who leaves a wife and 5 children. Verdict.—Came to his death almost instantly from gun-shot wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown to the jury, between 9 and 10 o'clock, P. M., of the 14th inst., at the place above named.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

XXXVII Congress—First Session Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 16

SENATE.—The chair presented a message from the President commanding additional documents in reference to the alleged hostilities on the Rio Grande. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the statistics relative to the trade with the British North American Provinces.

Several petitions were presented, the contents of which could not be heard in the reporters' gallery.

On motion of Mr. Anthony a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the pre payment of letters by the Penny Post.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill to create a separate district for the inspection of the boilers and machinery of steam vessels.

The bill authorizing the sale of the public lands to the States, and to regulate the appointment of the superintendents of the national armories, was taken up.

Mr. Hunter said that strictures had been made the other day on the Superintendent at Harper's Ferry, which did injustice to that gentleman. He was a good officer, who faithfully performed his duties.

On motion of Mr. Davis an amendment was adopted that the sales in each year shall not exceed the increased manufacture which may result from said sales—if the whole number to be sold is less than the requisitions made they shall be divided among the States pro rata, as the arms furnished by the United States are now distributed.

Mr. Simons moved to strike out the first section of the bill which provides for the distribution of the arms. Lost—yea 19, nays 28.

Years.—Messrs. Anthony, Benjamin, Chandler, Clark, Collier, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

Nays.—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hemp, Hill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Tamm, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson, Tompkins, and Wigfall.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the second section changing the mode of superintendence from civil to military.

The Chair stated that the motion was not in order, as the Senate had already voted upon that question.

Mr. Hale moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Anthony moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill and take up the private calendar.

The bill was passed for the relief of Stephens and Hazlett were hung at noon. They appeared resigned to their fate. Stephens died very hard, while Hazlett died without a struggle. Both exhibited great firmness.

There were no religious exercises at the gallows, as the prisoners persisted in refusing all the kindly offices of the ministry in their last moments. They were both spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Both bodies have been forwarded to Marcus Spring, of South Amboy, N. J.—They reach Baltimore in the early morning train.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 16.

The town was thronged with visitors to day and several companies of military were present.

Stephen and Hazlett were hung at noon. They appeared resigned to their fate. Stephens died very hard, while Hazlett died without a struggle. Both exhibited great firmness.

The Star of this evening attaches no great importance to the report that Latham, a friend of Douglas, has secured the California delegation, and chuckles greatly over the fact that Delaware will be divided between Breckinridge and Hunter.

Mr. Latham moved to strike out the second section changing the mode of superintendence from civil to military.

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BALTIMORE, March 16.

The committee of the National Democratic Convention is here to day, inquiring as to the capacity of the hotel, the terms for board, &c., with the object of having an informal meeting of the convention at Charleston and adjourning to this city. They say that Charleston will neither be able to accommodate nor feed the many thousands who will congregate there. Our hotel keepers promise the committee regular charges with the well-known hospitality of our citizens to open their doors to all who cannot be accommodated at the hotels. The delegation from Illinois will number one thousand.

Hugh Lennox Bond has been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court in the place of Judge Stump.

The last rail of the connection between the B. & O. and C. R. R. was laid at Belpre, opposite Parkersburg, yesterday. Nothing but a short and convenient ferry by steamboat now separates Baltimore from Cincinnati.

Mr. Pendleton preferred to let the resolution stand as he took for granted that the views of the Chairman were those of the entire committee.

Mr. Washburn of Maine objected, saying that unanimous consent was necessary for its introduction.

The House then went into committee on the amendment to the rules.

During the proceedings an ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Reagan to confine the discussion in the committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the subject pending, and spoke of the abuses of the present practice and the useless consumption of time to the discredit of the House.

Mr. Washburn of Maine objected, saying that it tends to alloy that bitterness, when they remember that Forney, Cameron and his other leading friends throughout the Union, have gone over to the Black Republican camp, helped to elect Pennington to the speakership, and are now amongst the bitterest enemies of the Democratic party.

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J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

An obedient wife commands her husband.

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON, March 16

The excessive draft upon the Treasury for printing Post-office blanks will cease shortly, as the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster General, and Comptroller Medill have expressed the opinion that the allowance heretofore made for constructive composition are without warrant of law. The Second Comptroller had nothing to do with it, nor has the First Comptroller since the rendering of the first count to Comptroller Whittlesey in 1855. The action by that officer was then required by reason of the nature of the appropriation under which the account was paid.

The investigation of the matter, relative to printing has disclosed the astonishing fact that Postmaster General Hubbard, in December, 1855, issued an order by which Crowell, Jewett, Thomas & Co. were permitted to print bills, with signatures thereon, for postmasters the receipts of whose offices exceeded \$100 per year. Before this order was issued, it was called "signature post bills," were only permitted to those postmasters the receipts of whose offices exceeded \$300 per year. The limited number required of this description, the contractors, the lowest bidders, got from \$14 to \$16 per thousand sheets. The bills for the use of postmasters the receipts of whose offices were less than \$300 per year were by contract to be furnished at from \$10 to 40 cents per thousand.

The passage of the bill authorizing the sale of the public lands to the States, and to regulate the appointment of the superintendents of the national armories, was taken up.

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The bill authorizing the sale

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, ::::::::::::::: MARCH 19, 1860

In another column we re-publish from the Paducah *Herold* an article bitterly denunciatory of Senator Douglas, in which the editor takes the position that the South is in honor bound to "bolt" and support another candidate in case the Little Giant is nominated at Charleston; and if the South follows the advice of the editor, he promises to take the stump and canvass a large portion of Southern Kentucky for their candidate. And not only this, but, if no other individual equally patriotic can be found, he will run for Congress in the First District against the adherents of Douglas. Eloquent editor! Ambitious Noble! What chance could Douglas have in Kentucky with him on the stump? Will the Kentucky candidates for Democratic Electors dare to face him? But what if Douglas is nominated, and the South doesn't do what the editor thinks she is in honor bound to do, what will the editor do then? Will he consent to do that which he is in honor bound not to—support Douglas? We rather think he will. For did not the editor support Cass in 1843? and didn't he lead Douglas after his proclamation of Squatter Sovereignty in 1854 and 1856? and didn't he defend the doctrine itself as well as the men who advocated it? and when Humphrey Marshall made his great speech in exposing Squatter Sovereignty after the Presidential election in 1856, did Orr proclaim that the question was of no practical importance, because if there were no laws to protect slavery it could not exist, and if the people would not pass those laws Congress must not interfere, did not Marshall as a demagogue say that Orr achieved a complete victory over him? Now why can't Noble turn a summersault back into his former position? The Southern Democrats will not "bolt" if Douglas is nominated, but will patch up some excuse for voting for him. The Squatter Sovereignty Democrats need not be alarmed at such threats. And Noble need not fear that he will be called upon to comply with his promises. His friends will excuse him.

A correspondent of the New York *Daily News* says, that a few years ago Helper was an ultra pro-slavery man, and wrote a book filled with vehement tirades against the North, insane applause of the peculiar institution; and predictions of its early establishment in certain parts of California." Such were his extravagant praises of the institution that the proprietor of the *Southern Quarterly Review* refused to publish it until they were stricken out. It is not unlikely that the assertions of the *News'* correspondent are true. In fact we see phenomena of the same character every day. We do not doubt but that those who advocate the legalization of the African slave trade—as it is charged that Helper did—while in the South, would soon become ultra-Abolition fanatics on removal to the North. The converse of the proposition is also true. During the last session of the Legislature, the only man in the House of Representatives who had the hardihood to say anything like an endorsement of that detestable traffic was from a Northern State. The transformation from a Yankee Abolitionist to a fire eating Southern Locofofo is the easiest thing in the world, and without knowing anything of the antecedents of the person to whom we allude, we have our suspicions.

Some people in the South seem determined to let all the world know that they have regard for neither decency or propriety. Our remarks is applicable to the committee said to be ap pointed in some besieged regions in Arkansas to open such private letters bearing a Northern post mark as they may choose to suspect. The Government ought to punish such outrages in the most summary manner. We do not believe that the South needs such friends, and the sooner they are confined in some Penitentiary the better. They do no good, but incalculable harm is invariably the result of their outrages.

President BUCHANAN readily embraces the Whig doctrine of protection so far as the iron of Pennsylvania is concerned, but his Secretary of the Treasury is bitterly opposed to any increased duty on that commodity. Cobb is a very inconvenient member of the Cabinet just at this time. The only way by which the Democracy can hope to carry the Key Stone State is to give its ironmongers protection, but Cobb will not consent to waive the Democratic doctrine on this subject merely in order to catch votes. He and the President are having a gay time together on this question. Mr. Glancey Jones promised his constituents that the South would give them protection if they voted for the Democracy, and we do not doubt but that the Free-trade men of South Carolina and the other Southern States will swallow the pill. Nothing is a test of Democracy now-a-days except to vote for the candidates.

HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRADE.—The New Grandian bark Napoleon lately arrived at Callao, 88 days from the Sandwich Islands, where she had touched for supplies, on her way from China with a cargo of Chinese slaves or Coolies. When she left China she had 240 on board, of which 131 had died on the voyage, and 28 were sent to the hospital on their arrival at Callao, leaving only 81, who were mostly too weak for labor.

It takes Dr. Hull to carry anything by storm. It was only the other day that he introduced to the public his *Vegetable Worm Destroyer*, and its fame has already spread like fire in a dry stable. The pleasant form of candy in which it is prepared pleases the children, its prompt and happy effects pleases the mothers, and its cheapness pleases the fathers.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR, &c.—The New York *Albion*, speaking of the next English Queen, says:

She, of course, will be merely a Queen Consort, not a Queen Regnant; her present most excellent Majesty has taken care of that.

It seems to us that Prince Albert, too, has had some interest in "taking care of that," and certainly ought to be mentioned in such a connection.

During the year ending the 31st of December, 1859, the total income of Great Britain was £66,074,489, and the total expenditures £68,090,058.

GOOD PRICES.—Our correspondent at Eminence sends us the following report of sales of negroes and land belonging to the estate of C. Tyler, dec'd, which occurred on the 7th inst.: 1 negro man, aged 25, sold for \$1,610; 1 do, aged 21, \$1,810; 1 boy, aged 15, \$1,550; 1 do, aged 13, \$1,217; 1 do, aged 10, \$950; 1 do, aged 5, \$275; 1 woman, aged 38, \$1,000; 1 man, aged 49, wife 48 and child, sold for \$1,960; 6 head of work horses, average \$150; 100 bbls. stock corn at \$1.90 per bbl.; 100 bbls. bread corn at \$2.52 per bbl.; 265 acres land sold at \$57 per acre. (*New Castle Democrat*, 15th.

To the Teachers of Kentucky.

In the year 1857 many of the Teachers of Kentucky being deeply impressed with the importance of more thorough and united action upon the subject of education, did, in convention assembled, in the city of Louisville, organize themselves into "The Kentucky Association of Teachers."

An act of incorporation has been obtained from the Legislature. By the Constitution then adopted the members were to hold semi annual meetings, to wit: in the months of July and December of each year, which meetings have been regularly held, and generally largely attended.—The leading objects of the Association are "the advancement of the cause of education in our State, and the promoting of the interests of the profession by a closer union among its members." "The Educational Monthly," a journal under the auspices of the Association, with a corps of able editors, has been established upon a reliable basis. This brief historic outline must suffice.

Another leading feature is the organization of County Associations; hence, at the late meeting in Paris the undersigned were appointed a committee of General Correspondence with the Teachers throughout the State, with reference to organizing, in each county where it is at all practicable, a County Association. Being unacquainted with many of the Teachers, we seek an interview with them through the public press, which is always friendly to the great cause of education. Thus we would respectfully urge their immediate action. Let some two or more Teachers in each county call a meeting at some suitable time and place, and proceed at once to organize a County Association. Being unacquainted with many of the Teachers, we seek an interview with them through the public press, which is always friendly to the great cause of education. Thus we would respectfully urge their immediate action. 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AYER'S Auge Cure, FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Auge, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Auge, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in tertian derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Auge. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AUGE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Auge prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents, is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces neither quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Auge is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Pneumonia, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this disease, put on the intermittent type, of become periodic. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons traveling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them.

The proprietors search out and cleanse and irrigate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the everyday complaints of every age, also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulence, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other Complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alternative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

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For sale by J. M. Mills & W. H. Averill, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

SURGEON KICKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati, March 24, 1859-14.

WORMS! WORMS!! WORMS!!! The season is at hand when these scourges of childhood begin to become both troublesome and dangerous. DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is a remedial, pleasant and effectual for the cure of worms, and the best medicine to take to the Medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will eat away with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any ready now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

Sold wholesale and retail by DR. BULL, at his Depot on Fifth street, north of Main, and by Druggists throughout the country.

For sale in Frankfort and vicinity by W. H. AVERILL, Druggist, Main Street, 2 doors from the Post Office, October 27, 1859-14.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

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DRUGGISTS' ADVERTISEMENT.

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